## THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Additional Details of the Fight at Cane River.

Gen A. L. Lee's Cavalry in Pursuit of the Fleeing Rebels.

EFFORTED OCCUPATION OF SHREVBPORT.

The Union Gunboats Laying Off the Town.

Parning of the Steamer Lacross Mear Alexandria.

Presentation of Colors to the Righteenth New York Cavalry in the Field,

The arrival of the Morning Star as this port places es in possession of later details of the potrations on the iver and our correspondents letters from that now

Mr. Henry Thompson's Despatch. NEW ORDERS, La., April 2, 1864. REPORTED BATTIS IN LOUISIANA.

The arrival of the Illinois yesterday morning, from th report the most startling, and which were soon spread ever the city. On the strongth of these rumors extras were issued by the papers. At boadquarters, however, so sows whatever had been received up to five o'clock, the news brought by the Illinois, and alterwards con

a battle was fought on Monday last near the mouth of

Came river, between the forces of General A. J. Smith. and the rebels. The latter were repulsed. "he Union less in killed and wounded will not excess

the enemy suffered more severely, and six hundred

primare are now in our hands. It e cavalry of General Lee was in pursuit of the feeing

SHREVEFORT SAID TO BE IN OUR POSSESSIO

Toe arrival of the Battle on Wednesday last, from Alex mera, March 20, brought the following news ---

to eveport was reported to have been taken pose asion or oy the federal forces on Monday last.

The navy was on the advance, the gunboats being opwith the town before the army arrived there. O'e of our vessels (a hospital boat) was lost in going

ever the falls STRAMER LACROSS BURNED BY GURRILLAS. Lacross was destroyed by guerillas on Tuesday

ealing last, about twenty miles this side of Alexanders the time she was lying in the control of the river, and exurerised, captured and burned by a few gnorthan so fleated down to her on a raft from a bend a short dis-

we chated down to her on a raft from a bend a short distance above.

Ste officers were carried off and the crew puroled. The lacross was buried to the water's edge.

The following night the Mittle Ste bens was fired into cobably by the same rang. But little damage was done of the boat, and no persons were nured.

The Alice Vivian, which arrived here yesterday, brought nine hundred contrabring.

THE NO RIVER CONTENT.

The theatre of operation of the late expedition up and river is compassatively little known, therefore the following short account of the principal points upon that eroam will prove interesting. The Red river country is proverbial for its western and is one of the richest cutton growth regions in the South.

Shraveport, the capital of Caddo parish, Louisiana, stasted near the foot of Caddo lake, in the north western part of the State, is the great cotton port of the region is in facely located for bostness, at the fed river, being carrounded by an acceedingly fertile planting region. It is facely located for bostness, at the fed river, being carrounded by an acceedingly fertile planting region is in facely located for bostness, at the fed river, being carrounded by an acceedingly fertile planting region is finely located for bostness, at the fed river, being carrounded by an acceedingly fertile planting region this place before the war, and a very large number of either from Texas. The town contains a large annuber of either from Texas. The town contains a large annuber of either from the state of the trans Missessippi Consenses and the contained the state of the trans Missessippi Consenses and the contained to the state of the trans Missessippi Consenses are the foot of the state of the state of the state in the state of the trans Missessippi Consenses are the foot of the state of demand troops, and up to the time of the siege of Vicks

the rebelhon, Shreveport has been an extensive copot for ministary and other stores for the trans Mississippi Considerate troops, and up to the time of the siege of Vinkalar grown and a important link in the "chain of supplies" of the whole rebel army. There is a military prison mere, which has at times contained a large number of Poine captives of war. It is two hundred and thirty miles from the mouth of the river.

Alexandria, one hundred and fifty miles from the mouth, in, we believe, the highest point on Red river yet eviced by our troops. Eighty miles above it Natchisches, an old French town, settled in 1713. It is noted in history as the scene of a hard fought battle between his inhabitants and the Natches indians in 1732, resulting in the extinction of the Natches as a distinct nation. From Shreveport there rives a railroad westward to Marshall, Texas, and sation miles beyond, inching a line in all reme sixty miles in length. Many years ago a relate was projected to Vicksburg, which was completed from the latter place west as far as the Washita river.

The Era publishes the following additional particulars of the fight at Cane river:

The transport steamer Illinois, Ciptain Porter, arrived the fight at Cane river:

The transport steamer Illinois, Ciptain Porter, arrived the fight at Cane river:

The transport steamer by these bonts bring the report that a battle had taken place between the eposing winter in Western Louisiana, of which we giosn the anisated interesting details.—The Urion ferces consisted of a put thousand infarry, belonging to the Seventeenth or proops, under General Mower; and Dudley's brigade General Lee's car airy corps, the whole under the common of the case of the fighting, and unliked quite a leave of the grown of the common of the proof of the ground was such as to prevent a coup de main by our troops had an expertently offered. After the related by some a w

THE POLICY OF GENERAL BANKS. The pelicy adepted by General Banks in his present sampaign is that of ample protection to loyal citizens, entire respect for individual rights and property, and a sondemnation of the waste and featruction which if ill-disciplined army or sales on its marches. The policy pursued at New Orleans, Baton Rouge and other important points in his military department, of encouragement to legitimate trade and commerce, with the least possible rerictions thereon, regulring no conditions from the cit been examperated by what they were led to consider and commerce on the Minsissippi and the Rel rivers, in the rish and fertile Teche country, and wherever his eccusation of the turniory in this military department will encourage the development of Union sentiment and a resumption of the arts of peace by a mild yet firm mili-

Admiral Porter or any mat routes.

Admiral Porter commanding the fleet co-coorating with General Banks, may not maintain the same views and purese the same line of policy as does the General commanding the Department of the Guff. The mailitary communder is not responsible for the acts of the naval commander, over which the former has no control. It is not within the province of your correspondent or criticists what has been done by the army or may nor will be state occurrences which it may be supplement.

read.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

The superb stand of colors presented to the Sight York, or Cornton light cavalry, by France Co.

of New York, and costing merry two thousand dollars, occasioned a piensant military gathering yesterday. The presentation speech was made by Colonel Frank E. Howe, of New York, temporarily acting as volunteer aid on General Banks, staff, and was responded to by Colonel Byrns, commanding the regiment. Major General Banks, Erigadier sceneris Skone, 'rnold and Itwight, and other officers were present. After the presentation ceremonies the hospitalities of the Eghteenth were pleasantly administered by the sorgeon, itr. Rockwell.

The tollowing is the presentation speech:—

COL. Howa's Byrnch.

Mr. COMMANORS.—These standards that I have the bonor to transfer to you as the commanding officer of the "Corolog light cavalry," represents the intelligence, the wealth and the enduring patriotism of the "Empire Blais." It bears upon its broad folds the emblem of our nationality—the type of that liberty for which many of the brave men of your command have fought in other labers, and which they defend here, and which we believe to be the inchleable right of all men, of whatever soler, clime or condition. In entrusting them to your expectity to defend them and the glorious cause they represent, whenever and wherever it is assailed. Of this you have given the noblest and the most coduring proof, for you have already vindicated the confidence of your from home, surrounded by friends; but in the enemy's country, after tolleome marches. The martial bearing of your men does them honor, and confirms the bolief that the standard of liberty entrusted to your keeping will never be dishonored. Bay it lead you to victory and attengthen you in the hear of trial for every duty your country and liberty demand.

To these remarks Colonel Byrne replied as follows:—
In receiving this magnificent stand of colors, the gift of no of New York's most pariotic citizens, I feel myself leadequate to respond in language expressive of the gratication which I feel. And I know that whon the time of not of the marky State the gift which had not provide a co

org.

cough their gold may be tarnished, and their silk bear
the stain of the stain
Of the smoke of the battle and the bleed of the slain;
Yot shall they live as mementoes of the battles they've

Mon, And emblems of the brave deeds our heroes have done. The following are the recent promotions in the Eigh

teenth New York cavalry:—
Ad d'ant John Prought to be Captain, company O.
Coneius Van Guider, of New York, to be Adjutant,
vice Brought, promoted.

Mr. DeB. Randolph Keim's Despatch. CAIRO, 111., April 7, 1864.

ARRIVAL OF COTTON FROM THE RED RIVER. The New National, Admiral Porter's despatch boat with two barges in tow, laden with sixteen hundred rect from the flest in Red river, having left it near the raft, a short distance above Alexandria, La. She brings no news later than we have already board through othe sources. and experienced much delay from the barges. She, however, roports progress in matters on the Red she, however, operts progress in matters on the Red
river. The many is constantly active on the water,
while General Smith on land is giving the enemy no rest. It was expected that the fleetmy no rest. It was expected that the fleetmy no rest. It was expected that the fleetmy no rest. It was expected that the fleetmount another runner to the effect that General Steele,
from Little Hock, and explured Shroveport, and that the
monny was making his way to Texas. It is time for us
to hear from General Steele's expedition.

On White river everything is quiet. Cotton speculators are doing a brisk business, and occasionally make and den fortunes or get piaked up in their operations, either by the que class or the government authorities. It is said the amount of cetton on the Red river is snormous and will shortly throw a large quantity of the staple into the markets.

## IMPORTANT FROM MOBILE.

Withdrawal of Farragut's Fleet-Preparations of the Enemy with Their Iron-clad Rams-Capture of a Picket Enemy-A Whole Regiment Deserts-Cavalry Sent to Capture Them, &c. OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BLOCKADING FLEZT, OFF MOMILE, March 28, 1864. Although Admiral Farragut remained here with his Vicksburg, engaging Fort Poweil with his mortar viscole and gunboats, there was perhaps so glimmer of hope in the breast of the old veteran that with these he could not pass the forts, as he passed Forts Jackson and Philip ow ag to the shallowness of the water and the nature o estructions placed in the channel in every direction Mobile must be taken by a land attack, or Admiral

We no longer bombard or fire upon Fort Powell, for the simple reason that the gunboate and mortar vessels bare

The Cowslip and Metacomet are blockading in the The robels are building docks around the Tennessee for o purpose of lighting her over Dog River bar.

such a formidable appearing monster as the Tennessec. ITEMS OF INTEREST. On Sunday, March 20, a picket boat belonging to the spemy was captured by the Jackson. In it were five

men and an officer (master's mate.) The boot, officer and nen belonged to the rebel guabout Selma. The North shore, in the Found; is full of deserters, and hear that the whole of the Third Mississippi have de serted aimost to a man, and established themselves in

posts, and actually captured a number of the rebel cavalry and paroled them.

The authorities at Mobile have recently sent out a force of capuring them and breaking up their camps.

In Jones county, Ala., there are hundreds of deserters Some of them are biding in the woods, but the majority have returned to their homes.

BRAYT STORM YESTERBAY—FOT PEW YESSELS AR-RIVING—BEAVT GALE OUTSIDE—LARGE NUMBER OF YESSELS IN THE DELAWASE AND LONG ISLAND

Yesterday we had another beary storm of wind rain. It was the eighteen's successive day that the o south-coutheast-the only exception being for alout two hours on Friday last, when it shifted to southwest then to the porthweet, and finally settled back to the old

quarter. . Very few vessels have arrived during this period, and a large number are now due from European and Southern ports. Vessels bound to northern ports have sought safety in the Delaware and other southern harsafety in the Pelavare and other southern har-bors, while large flosts, bound to the estward, are anchored in Loog Island sound. A beavy gale outside the Hook, from accust east northeast, was reported by the steamships Morning Star and Roan-bee, which arrived here yesterday from Hevana. There were no satiling vessels from below yesterday and as the telegraph line to Sandy Hook was not in working order (as usual when most needed), no information sould be obtained as to what inward bound vessels (if any) were in the lower bay at anchor.

obtained as to what inverte bound vessels in the lower bay at suchor.

Some anxiety is felt for the safety of the pilot boat James M. Waterbury. She was last seen on the last inst., with but one pilot remaining on board, the rest having arrived with different vessels. The tides have been very high, and all the cellars along Water and Greenwich streets have been filled.

THE STORM AT THE SOUTH.

Baltimore, April 10, 1864. The storm last night was the severest of years past. Considerable damage was done in the city by the flooding of celtars, inun fating of new buildings, &c. The falls are very high and overflow in many places it is reported that several buildings have been destroyed on the Susmehanna. No particulars are received.

THE WEATHER AT BOSTON. Bostow, April 10, 1884.

A cold east wind has prevailed to-day, with squalls of and rain.

DEATE OF AN OLD STRINGOAT CAPTAIN.

Captain J. Miles Lewis, of the steamer Contratal, lied in this city to-day, of typhold fever. As cisck and ommander Captain Lewis has been connected with the DEATH OF WILLIAM D. TICKNOR, OF BOSTON.

PRILADELPHIA, April 10, 1964.
William D. Ticknor, Esq., the eminent Scatton publisher, of the firm of Ticknor & Pields, died hore suddenly this

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

THE FLORIDA AT THE CANARY ISLANDS.

Project of a Splendid Hotel for Havana.

Spanish Opinion of the Present Aspect of Affairs in the States.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM ST. DOMINGO

More Negroes Landed on the Spanish Coast,

The steamship Roanoke, Captain Drew, and the Morn ng Star, Osptain Hepburn, arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, which port the former left on the 2d

and the latter on the 5th inst. The news from Havana and St. Domingo by these arrivals, which is interesting, is given in our special

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, March 29, 1864. The Campaign in St. Domingo Paralyzed—Sufferings of the Troops—An Ex-Dominican President Among the Insurgen's-Military Movements-Gen. Santa Anna Once

The steamship Columbia leaves this morning at seven 'clock, and, taking into account the very short time at ny disposal wherein to prepare a letter, and the fact that wrote vesterday by the Matanzas, you must expect a

By the arrival of the steamer Maist from St. Domingo City we have dates from there to the 21st inst., which add very little to what I sent you yesterday. The weather in that country is very bad at present, heavy rains revailing, and rendering the movements of troops almost impossible, as well as materially interfering with the comfort of those in the field. A correspondent com plains bitterly of the condition of things at Barahona and Neiba, lately occupied by the Spaniards at considerable cost of men and money, without any apparent corresponding benefit, says the correspondent. In the former place especially, since the occupation, quantities of ammunition and provisions have been destroyed by the rains owing to want of shelter, there being only three buts and a beggarly little church there, to say nothing of the sickness caused by the unavoidable exposure of the troops to the weather. In the province of Selbo, at the opposite end of the island, the Somiaris have been obliged to abandon Guanuma and Moate Plata, on account of insulubrity, and now occupy San Antonio de Guerra, a more central position, and with the aivanatege of sire athening the line of operations from the Orama river cust-ward through Llanes, where General Sucre commands, It looks so much like a strategic inovenent that the insurgents naturally conclude it must be, and have consequently retired further towards Chao, to the east. These, on their side, draw an advantage from this movement, in becoming more concentrated—an advantage they intend using against the expedition from Moute Cristi, which General Gandara planned and organized white in Ha ana, and which must be to the field within a few days, on the march for the rules where once stood Santiago de los Challeros. conding benefit, says the correspondent. In the

on the march for the runs which had an accession in the ner-les Chballeres.

The insurgents have lately had an accession in the ner-son of Decarte, first President, though for a host time only of the Dominion republic, in 1844. He has been for many yours as extle in Venezuela, whither he was natished by Sontana, has been carry; with the view of avenging binaself on whom, most likely, he has now could to the island.

osnished by Sontana, he start chem?; will the view avening himself on whom, most likely, he has now come to the leand.

The death of Florentino is fully confirmed by the accounts of numerous prisoners and described. I am inclined to think that Rondou, who had nim executed, who moved to that act by the desire of possessing the large booty which his victim had collected; for he presently made it his own and carried it off to the Hayten frontier, where he is now endeavoring to effect a compromise with the Spaniards, in the hope, perhaps, of being able to enjoy his ill-getten goods.

HAVANA ITEMS.

received any such intrnation, either verbally or in writ-ing, and I suppose we are bound to insist no turther. When General Bazanne tells has side of the atory, if he thinks it worth while to exculpate himself, we shall un-

when tener analysis to exculpate himself, we shall understand the case better.

I learn from good authority that at least one cargo of live Africans has been safely landed near Clenfueges. According to other versions, no less than three arrived at the same point. Nothing is known as yet of the numbers, nor of the vessels that brought them.

Enclosed you will find the transition of an article which appeared in Sunday's edition of the Diarie de le which appeared in Sunday's edition of the Diarie de le Waring on the political complexion of affairs in the United States. I think it is thrown out more for the purpose of gating information, through the Morthert press, on the question asked in rezard to the pulsay of what is known as the radical party. The question has been used to be suffered to the other. Herefore I have translated the article for you in order to afford you an opportunity. It is not treasonable, I hope, to copy an article from a foreign paper and publish it, and I, for one, would like to know something about the threatened attack on State rights, as hinted at rather positively in the article in question.

Mortality in the Spanish Army in St. Domingo-Statement of a Cabinet Minister-Confession with the French Army of Le Clerc-Serious Charge against a Spanish Officer-Weather, Buchange, de.

re leaving for New York so great that my labors are considerably increased. No joke intended. From Marico there is nothing; nor is anything in the news line expect ed from that quarter till the arrival of the British mail steamer in four or five days from now. From St. Doningo I have seen nothing but a letter from the capital which speaks in a melancholy way of the aprearance of ome troops arrived in that city from the camp at Guauma, where they had been serving under Santana. These men are described as mere skeletone, scarcely able o walk, and looking so wretched as to fill the beholder had returned from their arduous campaigns there, and never saw any victim of fever and ague lock more miser able and weebegone. I have conversed with many returned officers, and all express the same sentiments, namely hat the climate of St. Domingo offers an insuperable barrier to its conquest, and that the continuance of the war can only prove detrimental to Spain and her colonies. One of these, an officer of rank and intelligence, gives it as his opinion that it will be necessary to keep the army there up to the number of forty thousand men, at least, in order to hold and keep down the districts occupied. The force now operating fails short of that figure by pornaps one-half, whence we may deduce that the conquest is still very far from being complete. Correspondents there agree that the locatroguist reappear as soon as the Spaniards retire from a place where they claim to have gaized an important advantage, obliging them in many instances to return; and this is repeated till the column in worn out and exhausted. These harassing marches will the men as effectually as the most approved ride balls, or prestrate them by diseases which constantly deplete the ranks as much as if they had advanced against a battery discharging grape and canister. In this way, as I have often explained, fifty insurgents can indirectly destroy a whole regiment, which, to them, is a great economy. Perhaps there have never been, since the commencement of the war, more than ten thousand insurents in arms, who are always whipped in a fight, yet have caused a less to the Spaniards of more than that number of men. The Spanish Minister of War recently stated, by way of calming public excitement on the subcust of sufferings in the army, that there were only nine shousand sick in all the hospitals. This is ample testimony of what the unfortunate army suffers, and it is due to the troops to ray that they endure every fatigue, privation and expure with the most unfinching patience and heroarm. The nine thousand sick of whom the Minister speaks are the survivors only. How many have succambed to the effects of the deality of many have succambed to the effects of the deality of many have succambed to the effects of the deality of many have succambed to the effects of the deality of many have succambed to the effects of the deality of many have succambed to the effects of t One of these, an officer of rank and intelligence, gives it

say, to its fate, but have endeavored to economize men by sending detachments to relieve others from time to time, and yet the m rishity, even under all these advantages, has been fearful, as the official returns show, and which I queted to you in a former letter. By the time the Spaniards with have employed a force equal in number to the feach army of General Le Clerc. the mortality will have been very little, if anything, tess. In regard to the climate, there has been certainly no improvement, the causes of disease being precisely the same as they were seventy years since. In regard to medical treatment of reliev lever or vomite, I do not the with that any great advance has been mide. The disease, in short, appears to baille medicial science, and is as fatal at this hour as it has ever been so much so that recovery seems more a matter of chauce than the result of scientific treatment. In this respect, then, the Spaniards of today have to advantage over the French of seventy years sgo, and stand pretty nearly the same chance of dying; the only difference being that they can be sent to comfortable hospitals, where they have the privilege, as Molioro's doctor, Diaforus, would say, of dying according to rule.

ing to rule.

Among the lotest items from the theetre of war I find the account of another skirmish near Puerto Plata, or rather in the town itself, a party of insurgents having got into some houses near the church, whence they were dislodged after some sk rmishing. This proves what is any of their method of condecting the war—reappearing again and again in the same place, and preventing the small garrisons from concentrating for any grand move. This affair at Puerto Plata is probably the tenth repeti-

small garriacs from concentrating for any grand move. This affair at Puerto Plata is probably the tenth repetition.

The hot season and, what is worse, the rainy season, is now commencing. The expedition to Monte Christinas satiled, and in the course of the next two or three weeks we shall know something about it.

Some excitement has been caused in Havana by the asserted disappearance of a lieutenant governor of a district in the interior, with the proceeds in his pocket of two hundred niggers, landed within his jurisdiction, seized and sold by him. By law they were free by the fact of expure, and their services due to the government in the quality of emancipador; therefore this person, if the allegation be true, has not only sold free negroes and put the proceeds in his pocket, but has defrauded the government, to say nothing of the disgrace he has heaped on himself as an officer holding a high post of trust. His "disappearance," however, strange to say, was no secret, for I saw him at the opera only a night or two before he shipped himself on board the Corsica, on the last trip of that steamer to New York. For this reason, I doubt very much the addition to the story that the government here has sent police officers to New York in search of him; for I naturally suppose that what was known to use in regard to him before his departure must have been known to the government. In fact, permitting him to leave so quietly and openly is a species of admission that there is no positive proof against him, and therefore I did not care to speak about the matter before, much less mention the name of the individual in question.

The weather in Havana has been very changable, a strong, upleasant south wind prevailing for some days past. Exchange to day ranges from forty three to forty-four per cont discount, with a decided tendency to still lower rates.

Projected Grand Hotel at Havane-Lottery Ticket Counter. feits-Caution to Strangers-The Florida at Sonta Crus de Teneriffe-Rough Weather- Wrecks on the Hahamas.

The Morning Star being expected momentarily, I may as well drop you a few lines by her, if for nothing more than to tell you that I have nothing to say. This is a awkward position for a punctual correspondent, and yet so literally true that I had almost determined to spare uyself the trouble of telling you so; but, happening to ascertain that a friend of mine, who has been keeping a otel here for some months past, was returning to New York on the Morning Star, it occurred to me that those who wisit Havana during the winter season might desire who has over been here must know how sadly a good who has ever been here must know how sadly a good borel's reeded, and the gentleman in question, Mr. J. A. Starkes, proposes now to supply this want by building a fire house on an eligible piece of ground, furnishing it handsomely and keeping it in the style of a first class New York hotel. The plan has progressed only a certain datunce, and Nr. Staples returns to New York to make some necessary arrangements. The notel will be built on government property, being a porton of the ditch surrounding the old wall new in progress of depatition—a most excellent position in every respect. It will be three stories high, higher than this not being permitted by law; will occupy a space of two hundred feet front by one hundred deer, with a small garden and fountam in the centre; will accommodate from three to four hundred guesis, and will cost about two hundred thousand dellars, pechage more. It will not only be an ornament to Havana, but a paying concern. It am not missiates, it is Mr. Staples' intention to invite capitalists to take shares in the enterprise, and, in the present deranged condition of afters in the States, no investment could be safer than this proposed Havana hotel. During Mr. Staples' absence the proper steps will be taken by parties here to secure the ground, and as soon a the month of October arrives I expect to see the building commenced. The project has given the greatest pleasure to all here who have to depend on hotels for their creature comforts, as well as to the public generally, who are anxious to see Havana embellished as much as possible. If the necessary amount of funds be raised there need be no fear of the realization of the plan; and, in fact, I understand that a large amount has airceady been subscribed here. borel is resided, and the gentleman in question, Mr. J. A.

Enjoy his ill-getten goods.

Lent is over, though I do not know that it makes any great difference in our bodily comfort. None of my friends have grown any thinuse by their passage through that penitential season of fasting and prayer. The theaver are once more open—though why should I say once more when they have never been closed, except during last week? We have a couple of pre-ty good Seanish comedians who will do their best to amuse us for a while, which I hope may preve a long while.

In talking, of General Santa anna, in my letter of yesterday, I mentioned that prior to his departure from St. Thomas he received an intimation that he must say nothing on his arrival in Maxico. He denies having ever received any such intimation either verbally or in writ-

days, and vast amounts of tickets are sold in the States and other countries. These tickets are so ordinary in appearance, being merely printed slips of paper, that to counterfeit them is the easiest thing in the world. The counterfeits, it is true, can be detected by the lottery officers; but you or I "or any other man" could not tell the difference between them and the genuine; therefore they are sold without difficulty. A few days ago a youteman, toing business here and holding besides the office of consul, received a ticket from a cor respondent in Mexico, with directions to collect the amount it had drawn in one of the last lotter in, and, on presenting the ticket, behold, he was arrested or offering a counterfeit. Of course, the consequences were nothing; but fancy the unpleasant position of this antiferman. Suppose a poor or unknown man had been to circumstanced; he would have furely gone to jail. Similar cases are constantly occurring.

We have nothing later from St. Domingo. Among the items of news brought by the Sanish mail steamer from Cadiz, which arrived on Sunday, I find that the famous Florida was at the capital of the Canary islands on the 4th of last mouth. She was under the command of a Mr. Morris. What, then, has become of Maill? She only remained in port one day, during which she coaled and shipped some provisions.

The Corsica arrived yesterday, after an exceedingly

# Spanish Opinion of the Present Aspect

of Affairs in the States of Marina, of Hayana, State Rights.

Itrans ated from the Diario de la Marina, of Hayana, March 27. for the Naw Your Hazara,

Does the government of President Lacon, do the thinking men of the federal States really ballety in the reestablishment of the usion by means of a war which has

Does the government of Freeldens Lincon, do the thinking men of the deciral States couly believe in the restablishment of the Leion by means of a war which has now latted three years!

We wish to in this question, but do not at present desire to clunidate it. Ferhaps an opportunity to do so may soon present itself. At this present mament, and according to what we have heard from Northern men utterly opposed to separation, but who, from the importance of their interests are bound to thick of the future, and who are on the best footing in high official circles, nor capitalists of fortune and property, believe in the possibility of subduing the South, and much less in the re establishment of the Union as it was formerly.

Why then carry on the war with so much fury? This question has not yet been put by the press; but privately it has, as well in Washington as in other political centres, for it appears that a "is not convenient to print it in the now papers, much less discuss it, and above all, answer it." If the people would open their eyes to the cheek which the government of Mr. Lincoin proposes to itself the war would have so stop for want of resources of all kinus.

Why? Bocause, as overything appears to indicate, and such is said to be the purpose of the government; the design now, above overything else, is to contralize power by gradually destroying the autonomy of each State, so that, finally and at length, the federation may disappear and a tation be established instead. The Germans, in proposing the candidacy of General Fremant for the Presidency, have been precipitate, to the great disgust of those who have been precipitate, to the great disgust of these who have been precipitate, to the great disgust of these who have taken so much troubio to keep the secret—as creat which has been for some time pass plain enough to the eyes of those who can see a finite beyond their in see.

We have not thought out these points which we print; we have taken them parily from private letters written by persons of author

Reception of the Twenty-Ninth Massachusetts Regiment.

BOSTON, April 10, 1884. The Massachusetts Twenty-nin'h regiment, Colonel E. . Pierce, which arrived at Boston last night on furough, will have a grand public reception to-morrow This regiment won a gailant record in most of the great pattles in Virginia, and subsequently at the capture of

Vicksburg, forming the advance on Jackson, Mississippl They have also seen hard service to Tennessee and Kon POSTLAND, Me . April 9, 1864. The steamship North American sailed at five o'clock P. NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Morning Star.

Rebei Ram Tennessee.

Details of the Burning of the Steamer Russell,

mship Morning Star, Captain Hepburn, arrived at this part yesterday, with New Orleans dates to the 2d

The news by this arrival will be found in detail in the etters from our special correspondent.

We are indebted to the pursor of the Morning Star for

Mr. Henry Thompson's Despatch. NEW ORIEANS, La., April 2, 1864. Whatever your readers may think of the affair at Cane eiver and the occupation of Sureveport, I am afraid that the following from the Fra of the 30th ult., in relation to

the sinking of the rebel ram Tennessee, cannot be true, as we have had Mobile papers regularly to the 20th of March, and they say nothing of it, while naval officers who have arrived in this city from the pluckading squad ron within the last few days say that there is no truth whatever in it. However, I give you the account as pub lished. You will observe that the Tennessee is said to have sunk on the 1st of March:-

THE SINKING OF THE REPRE HAM TONNESSEE.

WEST GULF SCHAPFOR, March 30, 1864.

Phose you have received my letter in which I me
the sinking of the great Tempesce. I will now gi

you the particulars—
On March 1 the Kennebec steamed up to Danphine
leaned to communicate with the vessels in the sound Savest robel guobous, the Teanesse among them, we seen Iving near Grant's Pass. The day was aqually, at a bout three of cock P. M. the lookout on board themselve among out "The Tennesse is sinking." I officers them on deck immediately looked towards the place where the Feanessee was lying, and, sure enoughey have been earlier and they have been earlier and the place where the Feanessee was lying, and, sure enoughey have been earlier and the place where the Feanessee was lying and, sure enoughey have been earlier to be feanesseen on board the Oct.

At the same time signals were seen on board the Octorara, lyang is the sound, and said signals, interpreted,
rand. The root ran Tennessees sunk." It appears that
a small string her, and she, being very low in the
water, kested over and went down. Two feet of her
smoke stack can now be seen above the water at the
spot where the great ram once lay at anchor. The time
nessee ran down from Mobile when we first began bem
harding Fort Powell, and rebel deserters said she was
expected to sink our whole fleat. She was an extready
pewerful vessel, her armove plates being six inches in
thickness. She was very short in the huil, but had a
long projecting spear or ram), which was entirely under
water. Her extreme weight made her slow and hard to
handle, being too much for her ongines, and she would
not, therefore, have proved a very formicable opponent
for our fleet cruisers.

Her armament is the greatest loss to the enemy. It
consisted of six one-hundred-pounder rifled Parrott gime,
three in front and three astern. I believe there were
three or four smaller pieces also on board. We have had
some very bad weather, but "all's well?" with the fleet. I
have not time to say anything more in this letter.

All the clerks and travelling agents for the Interna-Revenue Department, cuder the Hon. B. F. Flanders

were yesterday morning discharged and paid off. There are no reasons given. A skirmish recently occurred at Whitehall, Salo James' parish between a squad of the Second Louisiana

James' parish between a squad of the Second Louisiana cavairy and nearly twice their number of rebels. The latter attempted to dusledge the cavairy from a stable in which they were but suffered a loss of two killed and two wounded, when they fell back into the woods, and were seen re more.

Loss of the STRANG RUSSELL BY FIRE—SEVERALLIES LOT! I am now able to easily for the full particulars of the burning of the J. Russell. On Saturday evening last, about nine o'clock, the outcut with which the Russell was loaded accidentally took fire, near Plaquemine. Fire ris falling from the chimneys upon the cotton is said to have been the cause; but I learn from very good authority that the tire risinated from the secidental spilling of seme turpostine and the too near proximity of a torch to the fluid of course the farmes upread like wildfire, and in a few moments the boat was at first thought that all had escaped, but I am sorry to say that the following have never been seen or beard of since 3—Pwo gentlemen, names unknown—one, a Catbolic priest; a private cavalry soldier and a negroess. It is feared that there were others, who either perished in the tames or the water.

The Russell was heavily laden with cotton, mules and cattle. These, together with the adams Express freight and treasure, were catiraly destroyed.

While the vessel was barning and valuable lives were perishing, guerillas, who had been attracted to the apot by the fire, added to the horrors of the occasion by thing

white the vessel was borning and valuable lives were perishing, querillas, who had been attracted to the spot by the fire, added to the horrors of the occasion by indep on our pickets while every one in the neighborhood inside our lines were doing all they could to render weather assistance was to their power to the unfortunate on board the ill fated steamer.

HON. MICHARL HARN, CYM. AND MILITARY GOVERNOW. MY Lincoin has written a congratulatory letter to the Hon. Michael Hahn, whose name will stand in history as the first free State Governor of Louisians, authorizing him to act as and conferring upon him the powers of military governor in addition to those in his civil capacity. This is probably done in the anticipation that circumstances may arise which would require the Governor to act attogether differently, and thus render his culties in this matter, without this authority, to say the least, very unpleasas L.

The delegates to the Constitutional Convention on Tuesday last called upon Governor Habn at his residence. They were accompanied by a band, and had a delightful time.

## NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

By the arrival of the steamer Varuna, Captain Per terday, we have Key West dates to the 4th inst. We are indebted so Purser Cliff, of the Varuna, Purser Fuller, of the Rosnoke, for the prompt delivery of

Our Key West Correspondence Arrival of the United States Steamers Admiral and Mis-

rizrippi, de. The United States supp y steamer Admiral arrived here esterday, having on board quite a number of officers of he say, for the different squadrons in these latitudes Many of these gentlemen are on shore, imparting to the town quite a lively appearance.

Apropos of this, a supply of ice from Boston, to E. B. Raw-son, which arrived a few days ago, was very seasonable.

Allow me to suggest a correction of the printer. In my letter giving an account of the burning of the blockade-running steamer Nan-nan, the said steamer appears in

tubuling steamer Nan-nan, the said steamer appears in the Hawain studer the appealation of the "Nauman." The word is usually written "Nan Nan."

The United states steam sleep of war Powthtan, bearing the flag of Admiral Lariner, arrived here on the 31st utilino. She will remain here several days.

The Huntswille is off on a croise.
The steam transport Mississippi arrived here from Newpert, R. i. last evening. She left Newport on the morning of the 28th instant. During the entire passage she succountered very heavy weather. She has on board the second battalion of the Third Rhode island cavairy, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Sayles. It is expected that the Mississippi will leave to morrow morning for New Orleans. ew Oricans.

The bark William B. Hall, Castner master, from New ork, arrived on the worning of the 28th. The captain squests me to report nim.

A DESCRIPE SHOT. - About three o'clock yesterday after noon Michael Waters, alias Macgowan, an alleged bount;

umper, attempted to desert from a detachment of mer who had a few hours previously arrived from Albany, tachment started in pursuit, accompanied by Sergeant Townsend. When Waters reached the corner of Exchange place and broad street Sergeant Townsend first him. The shot most effect at the back of his hea and he died from its effects in a few minutes afterward the First precinct police arrested the pursuers and to charge of the body. They were taken to the First precinct status house to await the action of the Coroner cinct status house to await the action of the Coroner constitution house to await the action of the Coroner constitution house to await the action of the Coroner constitution house to await the action of the Coroner constitution house to await the action of the Coroner constitution house to await the action of the Coroner constitution house to await the action of the Coroner constitution house to await the action of the Coroner constitution of the coroner constitution and the constitution of the coroner constitution of the coroner constitution and the coroner constitution of the coroner constitution and the coroner constitution of th

## THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

## Arrival of the Steamship An Early Resumption of Operations Expected.

Further Particulars of the Sinking of the Severe Damage to the Railroad by the Storm,

> A.0. Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Aril 10, 1862. EPPECTS OF THE STORM -TEMPORARY LUMPENSION OF TRAVEL The severe storm of yesterday bas awollen the rivers to almost an unprecedented beight, doing considerable damage to public and private property. Bridges on the Grange and Aiexandria Railrowi were swept away, and travel between here and the army is suspended, though it is believed that the trains will resume their srips by to-

The orders recently issued from the beadquarters of Seneral Grant are regarded as significant of an early gipping of active operations.

morrow night.

### Our Special Alexandria Despatch. ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 10, 1864

The rain storm yesterday and last night was the most destructive to the railroad of the season. The sweams between this place and the Army of the Potomac, which were already very high, were awollen beyond all precedent. Old citizens along the line of the road say that they never before any such a flood.

The railroad bridges are very badly damaged, and the communication with the army by rail has been broken, the train which left Brancy Station at Afteen minutes to eight o'clock yesterday being the lust train that has Mills, is entirely gone this morning. The structure was one hundred and fifty feet long, and some thirty-five feet above the thed of the stream. The bridge was at best but a poor apology for one, if being of the famous, or rather infamous. Houpt pattern. loss is a gain to the revernment, as a new one is already framed and ready for raising as soon as the water subsides. Colonel Wentz thinks he will be able to cross the stream with a train to-morrow.

At Edsail's Station two or three treaties under the bridge over Cameron run were washed away, as were also several yards of embankment. Between Edsail's but a large force of laborers cleared the track, so as to

allow the repair train to pass this forenoon. The bridge over Broad run, at Bristoe Station, is but slightly injured, and will be easily repaired. The bridge over Kettle run, two miles west of Bristoe, has moved lown stream about two feet. This structure is about eighty feet long and sixty feet high, and is an ugly

The next damage done was at Cedar run, where the lower section of trestles was carried away. This beidge

The Rappahannock bridge is safe as yet, though large quantities of driftwood have accumulated above it, and great fears are entertained that it will have to successib to the pressure. Between Alexandria and Washington the damage has

been slight, and the trains are running regularly, though

a portion of the track a this end of the Look Bridge is under water. The flats on the Virginia side of the Potomac are out of sight, and the river is slowly receiving. The army will not be reconvenienced by these breaks, as sufficient supplies are on hand at the front to subsist it until the road can be repaired. Colonel Wontz and Major McCrickett promise that the regular trains shall run on

Tuesday next. Governor Perpont, the Union Governor of Virginia, is now engaged upon a report to be presented to the President, Congress and the world, in which will be shown up some of the most pefarious transactions of the federal ever diagraced the history of any nation. The report ing as it is Sonclusive, and as conclusive as such eviden 5

## The Press Despatch.

Moode, Humphreys, Ingalls and Patrick visited theu-tenant General Grant at Culpepper on Priday.

men are anxious for active operations. Much complaint is daily heard in consequence of the loss of letters by the present mail ar angen Of four privates recent y found guilty of desertion one

# or stealing twenty dollars from a prisoner of war while

ances due and be sent to the Dry Tortuges. A corporal,

The British and California Banking Company, with a capital stock of two million proude sterling, advertises its intention of establishing a bank at San Francisco. is believed that the new institution will exercise an inportant influence over the exchange market.

Arrived, ship Shakspere, from New York. Sailed ships Mary Robinson, for Howland [sland; Galata, for Manila. Business shows symptoms of revival since the recent numerous arr vals of shipe.

A moderate business has been done during the week, acre disporition being shown at the close to increase R gley Greathouse, one of the Chapman privateersmen who recently took the oath of allegiance, and was release under the President's proclamation of amnesty, has been and oaths. He swore fidelity to the Union at St. Louis, in

## that he will be sent to Washington for military trial. Arrived, steamer Goiden City, from Panami

1861, and again at Louisville, in 1852. It is understood

the Ministry. Er. Louis, April 10, 1864 that the Rev. Dr. McPheeters could not be allowed to continue his ministerial labors at the Pine street resby perian church in this city. Dr. Mcl'heeters was benished from this department for disloyalty some time since, but

## Fire at Harrodsburg, Ky

A fire occurred at Har wisburg, Ky., on Friday evening, in the storehouse of A. t. Robertson. It is supposed thirteen buildings in the business portion of the piace. Ex-Governor Magodin and Dr. Smalley were among the principal sufferers. The aggregate loss was about

THE WAY THE POLICE AND PAID .- Mr. McMurray, the new Treasurer of the Metropolitan police, has ma change in the manner of paying the force, whice had created our iderable repeation in the department. Be money from the treasury, and made payment to the men. Mr. McMurray has stopped this, and makes the paymons to every man by check drawn to order. This mode white largely to the duties and labors of the Treasurer; but, at the same time, gives great satisfaction to the men, guarding against possible apuses.

Let us resolve from this day this we will not pareband any butter at over thirty cents. This will crosh the speculators in one week. Let us uy it, and find out who-

Sale of the Prize St a mer Pet. The prize steamer Pet, captured of Wilmington, wars